WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1886.

The Intelligencer.

Tas President, who is a good deal of a natalist, is said to be reminded, by the ill-health of three of his Cabinet, that public dice is a personal strain.

SPEARING of Secretary Manning, the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "And this is the man, the true friend, whom Mr. Meyeland neglects for Maryland duckbakes." If the Enquirer had ever been present at one of those feasts it would not hold them in so light esteem.

Cas Republicans in the Senate find no eller employment than personal con gatty has no interest? The rough-andeditying. It was not a generous thing to try to make a personal point against Logar long thought such an increase necessary discussed atrongly without bringing into relief General Logan's aspirations for the Presidency, Great men some

Uspes the recent act of the Ohio Legis lature, Governor Foraker yesterday apminted four Police Commissioners for Cin cinuali, two Democrats and two Repub cans, as the law commanded him to do Those gentlemen who have contende that the Police and Fire ordinance robbec Council of an essential right when it required the selection of two Democrats and two Republican, wills be good enough to axe that the Governor of Ohio has not complained of being robbed of anything. overnor Foraker did cheerfully an promptly what the Legislature required aim to do, and the impression in Cincin nati is that the Legislature did a wise

FIRE THEN IN this vicinity are now in dustriously seining the Ohio river for sal mon, thereby waking themselves liable to a fine of ten dollars for each offense and the destruction of the seine. Anybody may make the information, and this is particularly a part of the duty of county constables. Catching salmon with a net o wine is unlawful between the first of March and the first of November. The name of the law is to give the fish chance to multiply.

The salmon caught now are taken when hey are just beginning to spawn. These fah were placed in the river by the United states Fish Compulssion to add to the odsupply. They have done well and will be of great advantage to this community if they have a fair chance. To remore them now is to do a thing that

Mg. Powneary is right again. Those of he strikers who so far forgot their duty as dizens as to destroy property, injured their order in the public estimation. His aggrestion that the Knights of Labor are ady to expel the offenders shows that there are men in that body who do no spprove lawless preceedure.

It may be said that Jay Gould is not est ecter of the law or of the property rights of other people. But this phase of Mr. Gon ld's character is not generally admired, and it is not understood that the Knights in, end to imitate Mr. Gould's bad example. It is true that by methods of jugglery Mr. Gould has accomplished adelensible results, hurtful to the public welfare. We are of the opinion that there is a growing sentiment which is going to prove something of a barrier to that kind of thing. Even the courts are able to

DENOCHATS who felt free to speak coming been knocked out before it was report ed from the Ways and Means Committee a new contrivance has been put into shape to catch votes. Instead of the slaughter in the metals schedule there is to be another assault on wool.

American wool-growers are already be ing pushed to the wall by foreign competition and undervaluations. Now it is proposed to drive them out of the field by putting wool on the free list. The calculation is that the wool-growers will be un able to mass in Washington such a force as may prevent this iniquity. We are notaura but this is correct.

Wool growers feel keenly on the subject but they do not exert themselves as man-wascturers do to project their interests. They have even been known to do so peculiar a thing as to support for Congress men who do not believe in protecting that they may not have to learn through a sadder experience that the way to secure and maintain protection is to send to Conwill work for it.

STRUBENVILLE, O., March 31.—The Fox Glass Works which have been idle since way, telegraphed Jay Gould this me as follows:

are, was to-day purchased by Fisechiner & Co., of Pittsburgh, who will enlarge the works and expect to be running with natural gas inside of two months. They will manufacture novelty glassware exclusively. The price paid was not made public.

COMMISSIONER BLACK

bill Helsh Investigated by the Senate Com

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Commissioner WASHINGTON, Ma. "CO 31.—Commessions was again before the Senate committee this morning. He was examined by Senator Plumb in respect to the case of Mark Robinson, Chaplain of the Fiftysecond Indiana Volunteers, one of those ubmitted by the Commissioner in support of his charges, and was asked to state what of his charges, and was saked to state what there was in the records to indicate that Commissioner Dudiey had allowed this claim for political ressorts and not upon its claim for political ressorts and there was among the papers in the case a letter whiten by claimant's son to Commissioner Tudiey setting forth his father's incapacity to maintain himself, and stating that to maintain himself, and stating that to maintain himself, and stating that the members of the family, all of whom were staunch Republicans.

In answer to Senator Plumb the Commissioner said that there was nothing in the case other than General Dudiey's orther based on the letter of the claimant's to be about the interest of the case other than General Dudiey's orther based on the letter of the claimant's to be about the representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Missouri Pacific railway officials, yesterday, Mr. his charges, and was saked to state

NEARING THE END.

And Trame Practically Resumed on the Missouri Pacitic-Trouble Apprehended at East St. Louis-Chairman Irous Orders the Men to Besums Work.

vailed in the Missouri Pacific yards this morning. No crowds of strikers were congregated in that vicinity, and it is not expected that any trouble will attend the retempt is made. There was no movement of freight this movning, every one awaiting before acting, to see what course Martin irons will pursue. The different depots of the Missouri Pacific Railroad are wide pen, however, and freight of all kinds is being received in large amounts, in antici-pation of a speedy resumption of the reg-

ular freight traffic of the road. The members of the Executive Com-mittee of District Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor, met in executive ses-sion at Lightstone Hall at 8:80 o'clock this morning and immediately began the consideration of the question of issuing an order to the members of their Assembly to return to work. The unanimous opinto return to work. The unanimous opinion is that Mr. Powderly's order must be obeyed, but the committee is divided as to the time when the order shall be issued. Some consider the best plan to be

sued. Some consider the best plan to be coorder the men to resume work immediately, while others are in favor of wating until the General Executive Board shall arrive from New York.

At 11 o'clock A.M. the committee was still in session and had not yet taken any action upon the question of obeying Mr. Powderly's order to end the strike. Committees from Assemblies No. 107 and 23. mittees from Assemblies No. 107 and 93, which embrace the East St. Louis men, have been summoned to confer with them, and they will consider jointly the advisability of ending simultaneously and immedately, all the different strikes now in force.

The following is the text of the order The following is the text of the order issued by Chairman Irons. It is addressed to the local assemblies of district 101:

"You are ordered by the General Executive Board to go to work. Honor demands that you see that those who came but to support us go to work first. We will telegraph you the hour and day.

[Signed.] "MARTIN IRONS."

EAST ST. LOUIS.

No Trains Allowed to Leave-Military Up der Arms Waiting Orders. Sr. Louis, Mo.; March 31.-John Walsh and L. Harvey were arrested in East St. Louis to-day by United States Marshal Weber, for intimidating employes in the Wabash yards on last Sunday, and were mmediately sent to Springfield, Ill.

Efforts were made to send out freight trains in the Chicago & Alton and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards this forenoon, but in each case the engineer and fireman were persuaded to leave the engineer and the trains were abandoned. No discrebates took place.

the trains were abandoned. No dis-urbance took place.

Chicago, March, 31,—Inter Ocean's Springfield, Ills., special says: The Gover-nor has been deluged to-day with tele-grams from East St. Louis. At noon Ad-jutnat General Vance returned to the city from the scene of the trouble and was in consultation with the Governor un-id 4 p. M. when he took the train for East St. Louis. A fresh and liberal supply of ammunition has been shipped to all the companies in the Fith and Eighth regiments. These commands are practically under arms, awaiting orders to tically under arms, awaiting orders to

move.
Chicago, March 31.—The Inter-Ocean's
Mattoon, Itls., special says: As a result
of the labor troubles at East St. Louis the
shop employes of the Indianapolis & St.
Louis railway, in Mattoon, have been put

of the labor troubles at Last St. Louis and shop employes of the Indianapolis & St. Could accomplish no good. There was no result was political enemies and spies survent of the masked for an active partner. The whole thing was a humburg, and as part of his proof he read an advertisement. The whole thing was a humburg, and as part of his proof he read an advertisement of the masked strikers at the Missouri Pacific shops and roundhouse last night was completed, and this morning the company was helpless. Fifteen engines were disabled; two passenger engines were disabled; two passenger engines were spared. The shop make up for the exposures of the make the missing pieces are repaired one thousand dollars will. If returned one thousand dollars will. If returned one thousand dollars will. Referring to the Gibes given to the shop that the loss will be quite heavy. Referring to the Gibes given to the shop maken prove the Civil Service, but the party to make up for the exposures of the truthed the loss will be quite heavy. If returned one thousand dollars will. Referring to the Gibes given to the shop maken prove the Civil Service, but the party. The Knights of Labor, however, the Labor, however, the Labor, however, the Labor however the Labor however, the Labor however the Lord with the proposition about that the continuation in this bill that ther wer it. The Knights of Labor, however, omise that the missing pieces will be re-ored. The company received one freight ain to-day, which is the sum total of are in shape again so that the disabled engines may be repaired traffic will be almost abandoned. The strikers were out in strong force all forenoon the most of them wearing masks and all smed with clubs. They dispersed, however, with clubs. They dispersed, however, without making a demonstration. At noon a telegram came ordering the strikers to go back to work pending arbitration. The strike was then declared off and the local committee accept the Superintendent and asked if the men should report for duty. As the company will have no work until the shops can be put in shape the answe. Was in the negative. It is the programme of the company at present to re-employ only allough men to run the shops on full time and to take back none who have been gullty of overt acts. This it is feared will cause renewed trouble. the worst elements of both parties. There was no earthly doubt that the great majority of the Democratic party were opposed to that law, if then the worst elements of the Democratic party were in a majority the party was indeed in a bad

tions were adopted condemning last night's work and requesting the company reas men who believe in protection and the peace officers to prosecute such offenders and pledging their support to the officers and pledging the officers and pl

New York, March 31 .- General Manager Hoxie, of the Missouri Paciac Rail-way, telegraphed Jay Gould this morning

Moved 139 freight trains, carrying 1.714
loads on the entire system yesterday.

A Republican member of the Ways and Open traffic at Alvarado and all other points, except Hannibal and Parsons; and party associates discovered very early that receiving freight on entire

system.

[Signed] H. M. HOYIE.

[Signed] Haves, of
the General Executive Board of Kuights
of Laber, on account of unavoidable delay,
did not leave New York until one o'clock H. M. Horiu. this alternoon by way of the Pennsylvania Ralirona. They will stop off at Philadelphia until 8 octock this evening, when they will take the fast express for St. Louis.

Decline to Give it Away.

did not leave New York inthe Observations this afternoon by way of the Pennsylvania Ralirosal. They will stop off at Philadelphia until 8 o'clock this evening, when they will take the fast express for St. Louis.

Decline to Give it Awey.

New York, March 31.—The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor left this city this afternoon. Before departure they said they had received a telegram they said they had received a telegram they and they had received a telegram of Tuesday might be referred to other of Tuesday might be referred to other lines than the Missouri Pacific. The Board declined to say what reply had received to say what reply had proud to the said to lous.

New York, March Si.—During the conference between the representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Missouri Pacific railway officials, yesterday, Mr.

Powderly repudiated the remarks attributed to him "that Gould recognized me. He addressed me as General Master Workman, etc." Mr. Powderly also said that if the officials of the read would furnish-him with the names of the men who destreyed the property of the company, they would be expelled from the order of the Knights of Jabo. the Knights of Labor.

EIGHT HOUR MEASURE Dauses Chicago Contractors Some Anxiety

Effecting Building. CHICAGO, March 31 .- The anxiety in building circles concerning the outcome of month ago, shows no signs of abatement. A prominent architect says that he has locked in his deak contracts for considerably over a quarter of a million's worth of buildings, and that two-thirds of them will stay where they are until the labor situation quiets down. Owners, he says, are afraid to go shead until they can be certain where they will land. Another architect says that building operations will be comparatively dull this spring, as large numbers of capitalists who have had buildings designed are waiting until after the 1st of May in order to see how the spitation affects the cost of building. Finally, the Secretary of one of the largest building associations says that it does not flud it as easy to make loans as was the case a few months ago, and that there is such a general anxiety concerning the labor outlook that prospective borrowers for building purposes are holding off and waiting te see what turns up. locked in his deak contracts for considera

Clonkmakers Strike.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Manufactur ers' Association of Cloakmakers, at a pri vate meeting last night, considered the vate meeting last night, considered the propositions made by the striking cloak-operators, and decided to return a negative answer. The strikers demanded that before July 15 the manufacturers abolish contract work and the establishment of

The manufacturers sent the striker work that they were welcome to return to work at any time, and that no one would be discharged on account of membership in a union, and that the manufacturers would do what they could to control the contractors, but that the system was a necessity. The Executive Computes of the cessity. The Executive Committee of the strikers held a consultation of severa hours over the matter and finally decided to accept, and so notified the manufactur-ers. To-morrow the inside cloak opera-tors, finishers and most of the cloak oper-ators employed by the contractors will re-sume work. The strike has lasted two weeks. About 7,000 persons have been idle and the families of many of them have been brought close to the starvation point The manufacturers estimate their losses a

Mr. Powderly III.

ECHANTON, PA., March 31.—General Master Workman Powderly arrived in this city this forencon quite ill, and had to be conveyed to his residence in a carriage. He is still suffering from the effects of his recent fall and is also troubled with quinzy. He refuses to see reporters.

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Vance addressed that body in support of his bill to repeal the Civil Service law. The act in Mr. Vance's opinion was submitting to its previsions the President submitting to its previsions the President was his duty to protect. The people by the election of 1884 had declared for a change of officers in this republic, but their will had not been respected. The President had bound himself not only by the law itself, but by extra legal promises to extend the spirit of the law to offices nover contemplated by it. The result was political enemies and spies surrounded every administrative officer. South by the Republican party Mr. Vance said that out of over 7,000 officers in Washington, only 253 were registered from the South and of those many had never seen the South and the Civil Service Commissioners had declined to remedy this inequality. In the President's tender and touching farewell to the nutsitive parent of Civil President's tender and touching farewell to the putative parent of Civil Service reform, Commissioner Eaton, he spoke of those who opposed this law as the worst elements of both parties. There

TARIFF BEFORM.

Danble-Barreled Bill Made Up of Hewitt's

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The Ways and Means Committee will finish on Friday next the bill prepared by Mr. Hewnewed trouble.

At a meeting of citizens to-day resolu- litt for the reform of the present system of itt for the reform of the present system of
the administration of the tariff laws. Mr.
Morrison proposes to add to this measure
in tariff bill in greatly modified form,
a carrying out his campaign ideas of cheap
food and cheap clothing. This doublebarreled bill will be presented to the
House on Monday. The Hewitt bill proposes to simplify the mode of executing
the law, preventing evasions now practiced, and settling soms conflicting decisions hitherto made.
The main idea in the Morrison part of
the bill is to provoke as little opposition
as possible on duty questions, while the
Hewitt or Administration bill is expected
to give the whole some atrength.

Means Committee saw vary early that their suggestions were given no consideration by the committee, and that they had since that time simply listened to the Democrats. They had only attended the committee meetings from a sense of duty, and disclaimed any responsibility for the make-up of the bill. The tariff reformers than they have usined many friends laim that they have gained many friends

SEEKING SOLUTION

That Arise in the Country-Congressman O'Neill's Arbitration Bill-Various Opinions Expressed as a Remedy for the Conflicts Between Labor and Capital.

House to-day Mr. O'Neill, from the Committee on Labor, reported favorably a bill o provide for the settlement of controversies between common carriers and election of a board of arbitration consistany controversy are to take oath that they ject matter in controversy, and are to possess all the powers and authority in respect to administering oaths, etc., belonging to United States Commissioners. Any
conclusion or sward of a majority of the
board is to be binding.

Mr. O'Neill said that for the past two
months the Committee on Labor had been
engaged in draining every avenue where
there was reasonable hope of securing information as to some feasible methods,
consistent with the Constitution and the
laws, that would provide a mode of settle-

consistent with the Constitution and the laws, that would provide a mode of settlement of the disastrons disputes between capital and labor. The Committee had decided that the pending measure was the best that it could formulate. It was a simple, voluntary arbitration. He simply knew that the workmen had atted they were willing to arbitrate their grievances, and he knew that the President of the Missouri Facific had not yet consented to doit. In the meantime the sober second thought of the American workmen had dott. In the meantime the sober second thought of the American workmen had kept the strike within bounds, and he was convinced that they would prevent any disastrous consequences until the termination of this issue.

The Committee on Labor was unani-nously of the opinion that this bill was the best that could be passed now to invoke the public opinion of the country and compet in this case as in all other OPINION OF THE PATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, said that ie would vote for the bill, but as that was his purpose-he wanted to say in advance to the workingmen of the country that it was a trick on their credulity and a fraud. He asked the gentleman from Missouri whether a workman who believed that his bill was a measure to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and dif-ferences would not be deceived? Could Livingstone's works, which the gentle-man had ovidently read, it said said that in the interior regions of Africa there could be found the most intensely critical could be found the most intensely critical people on the earth in regard to mechanism, who could not put the simplest piece of machinery together. Why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelly), as father of the House, propose something instead of tearing down?"

Mr. Kelly said that "he would vote for any bill which would give relief to oppressed labor, but he would not vote for this mass of words unless his vote was ac-

this mass of words unless his vote was acompanied by a notice that the bill meant

WOULD DO NEITHER GOOD NOR HARM. Mr. Foran of Ohio, was no more opposed the pending bill than he was to drinkng a glass of water, both were harmless. The bill could injure no one, but it could accomplish no good. There was no more arbitration in this bill that there was fiesh on a skeleton. Referring to the Missouri Pacific strike he said that the

the men of wealth and property were made to understand, whether by educamade to understand, whether by educa-tion or something more serious that their interest demanded that their employes should be as happy and contented as themselves and that their property and lives were in jeopardy when living in a community where everybody was disastis-fied, when they learned that fact then the problem would be solved and not before.

WEAVER'S PANACEA. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, said that the remedy for labor troubles must come from a proper law to regulate inter-State comnerce and from a law which would create increased volume of currency. This labor question was purely and simply a

uestion of money.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that what the to little, it may turn out that it will amount to much. Suppose we try it, and when we learn more do more.

GLOVER'S SUBSTITUTE,
Mr. Glover, of Missouri, gave notice

that he would at the proper time offer as a substitute for the pending bill the bill a substitute for the pending bill the bill introduced by him on Monday, which is based on the English law and which provides for compulsory arbitration. The situation on the Southern system of railways, he said, was one which demanded the greatest attention from legislators. In the midst of peace the country was on the verge of civil war, and this was because Concress had not dealt with a mustice. verge of civil war, and this was because Congress had not dealt with a question with which Congress alone had to deal. He did not speak for either employer or employs. There was a third party, the producers, the consumers, the merchants, the body of men engaged in commercial enterprises whose enterprises were assailed by the existing strike and from that third party a cry was comfig. The bill reported by the Committee on Labor gave no relief that did not exist before. It would not allay the condition of things in the Southwest any more than a cup of water would put out a configration. He was agreed with the statements already made by the existing strike and from that third party a cry was coming. The bill reported by the Committee on Labor gave no relief that did not exist before. It would not allay the condition of things in the Southwest any more than a cup of water would put out a configration. He was satisfied that the people of the country wanted the question dealt within a straightforward manner.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, opposed the bill on the ground that it would take from the

local tribunals where it belonged the adjustment and settlement of a local question, a question between the employer and the laborer. The remedy for troubles like the present was to be found through the ballot box by the election of State Legislatures and Congress and Presidents who would respect the rights of the people, and who would atop the system of the few, which had been going on for the last twenty years. Until these large corporations were controlled by law, until the robbery of the protective tariff and the monopoly of the National banks were stopped no remedy there would be for these fils. Fending further discussion the committee rose. ocal tribunals where it belonged the ad-ustment and settlement of a local ques-NEWARK, N. J., March 31,-The condi-

The Former Hauls the Latter Over the Coal

for Unjust Institutions.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—The Army bill was placed before the Sen-ate. Mr. Logan did not feel called on yesterday, but would reply to one or two remarks personal to himself. It would remarks personal to himself. It would not do for him to enter the field of sarcasm with Mr. Teller. Mr. Logan could seek say what he had said to induce the Senator from Colorado to make the remarks he did. He had merely stated a fact when he said he had not seen the Senator from Colorado in the great military parade on Pennsylvania avenue. That was true, and if that gave offense Mr. Logan was guilty. But there were very many men who were not there. The Senator from Colorado was the first man that had ever complained of want of courtesy in Mr. Logan. He (Mr. Logan) did not claim all the graces or that he would make a Chesterfield. He would g eet the Senator from Colorado hereafter as the Chesterfield of the Senator from Colorado hereafter terfield of the Senate.

That Senator's reference to Mr. Logan's nilitary service, and that he (Mr. Logan) the country were unworthy of a Republican Senator representing a loyal State. On the other side of the Senate were men who fought against the Union. They had more respect for a man who was a soldier and who stood face to face against them then to insure the state of the senator who stood face to face against them ad the Sens.or from Colorado; he did help protect that Senstor's property and his rights; he did help to keep this Union logother while that Senstor reposed in the quiet of his own home. For doing that should he (Mr. Logan) be criticised by a Republican Senator.

"I am not in his (Mr. Teller's) way," said Mr. Logan, "nor in the way of any of his friends. His insinuation about my aspirations were without foundation. I sent my constituency honestly and fairly; no other, sir, than to occupy my seat honorably; I never have had, no matter what may have been said by other persons. Why, sir, when that seat (the chair of the Senate) was offered to me by manufacture of the side of the chamber Ij declined it. What evidence is there that I should have thrown at my feet that my aspirations are being interfered with in reference to this bill? What justification is there for such insinuation, I ask? for I want nothing. I am not in the way of any man."

Continuing Mr. Logan said that men who had been Cabinet officers were not necessarily statesmen. When the Senator from Colorado had said that Mr. Logan was not a statesman, he said no more than

was not a statesman, he said no more than Logan already knew. He was sorry that there were some men who did not know so much about themselves.

BLAINE AND LOGAN. ed to insinuate that Mr. Logan had said sense. It could not be done. The diffi-culty was in the unjust distribution of not in reference to anybody outside, wealth. If by law wealth could be distributed something could be done, but nothing could be done by passing an arbitration law. Just as Serator from Colorado and desire him to

game is too small a thing for Senators to engage in." Mr. Logan then entered upon a discussion of some details of the

these gentlemen who are trying to make us enemies. This little play in this little

Vermont Growers Petition for the Tariff of WASHINGTON, March 31,-Resolution merce and from a law which would create a condition in our economic system so that the employer could afford to pay the laboring man what his labor was worth. There was no disposition on the part of the workingmen to violate law. They preferred to earn their living in the aweat of their faces. The trouble was that they could not get the opportunity to work. This remedy was to give the country an increased volume of curreny. This understands were presented in the House to-day, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The resolutions recite that the fifty million pounds of shoddy are used yearly in the manufacture of cloth in the increased volume of curreny. This United States; that the use of shoddy discovered to the work of United States; that the use of shoody dis-places the consumption of wool to that ex-tent, and that cloths in which shoody is used is sold as all-wool goods. Therefore it is asked that Congress shall pass suit-able laws to regulate the use of shoody in the manufacture of cloth or clothing, so that the public shall know what part is aboddy and what part wool not previously

The reduction of the duty on wool havnost earnestly protest against any further hat shall admit materials to manufactur-The rates established in 1867 are

Telephone Inquiry

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31,-The Telephone Investigation Committee examined Senator Harris, of Tennessee to day. He told the story of the organisation of the Pan-Electric Company, which agreed with the statements already made

HORRIBLE DEATH

OF A NEWARK POUNDKEEPER

om Hydrophobla—The Physicians Appl Remedies but Without Avail-The Appalling Threes of the Victim, who Dies After Terrible Suffering.

NEWARE, N. J., March 31,—The condition of George W. Neal, the dog pound keeper, who is suffering from hydrophobia, was unchanged to-day, except that perhaps he was slightly weaker. This afternoon he was propped up in a chair by a window, and his wife and mother were beside him. At 2 o'clock this alternoon Dr. Biggs, of the Carnegie Laboratory, of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Drs. Herold, Brodin and Wallace, of this city, visited Neal. Several tests, such as opening the window and presenting a glass of water were then tried, and all caused the greatest terror on the part of the patient, who begged piteously for them to desist At the request of the physicians, Neal spat in a saucer, and it is proposed to use the LOGAN AND TELLER. who begged piteously for them to desiat. At the request of the physicians, Neal spat in a saucer, and it is proposed to use the saliva to inoculate a minals and note the effects. Neal has taken no nourishment since he was attacked until to-day, when he ate an apple chopped fine, and seemed he ate an apple chopped fine, and seemed to relish it, but any allusion of drink has lo relish it, but any allusion of drink has the effect of throwing him into spasms. The physicians held a long consultation, and agreed that Neal was suffering from hydrophobia. They decided on the following treatment injections of curara, cocaine and morphine to be made deeply along the cervical vertebra. A vapor bath was also given by steaming the room up to one hundred degrees. Dr. Herold stated that this was the only treatment by which there would be any hope of saving

which there would be any hope of saving Neal's life. Neal's life.

After the first injection under the new treatment, Neal showed no perceptible signs of a change, and was quite rational at times. He conversed with his wife, mother and children, when rational, but when his mind wandered he talked of nothing but dogs, and gazed ateadfastly into the corners of the room to discover whether some of the animals were hidden there. Drs. Ogerma and Bradin made a

whether some of the animals were hidden there. Drs. Ogerman and Brodin made a visit to the house about six o'clock and then found several—of Neal's relatives gathered around the patient, who was lying on the floor. As soon as the physicians entered Neal said: "I want to be placed on the bed." The dectors hastened to comply with his request, but on raising him he had to be carried. He could not walk. It was at this moment that a change took place. Neal's face and hands assumed a livid hue, and the latter hung powerless at his side. His bloodshot and dilated eyes stood out from their sockets, presenting a horrible sight. In tremulous tones he repeated, time after time?

"My Good! take those dogs away. Take them away." Those who were in the them away." Those who were in the room shrank back with terror, with the exroom shrank back with terror, with the exception of Mrs. Neal, who clung to her husband, who sank back exhausted on the bed. The beat of the pulse could not be detected at the wrist, and there was a cold sweat on the face. Neal lay gasping and glaring, but was unable to utter a word. The physicians saw that all hope was gone, and after imparting this information, took their departure. A few minutes after, at 6:50 o'clock, Neal suddenly sprang from the bed and fell to the floor. His father-in-law raised his head, but in a few minutes Neal was dead.

WRECKED BY DYNAMITE. The Barracks of the Salvation Army a Charlotte, Mich., Blown Up. DETROIT, Mich., March 31.—A special rom Charlotte says that great excitement

prevails there at the blowing up with dynamite of the Salvation Army bar-racks. The building was torn all to pieces, and buildings in the neighbor-hood felt the shock of the expicaion. Glass was shattered in stores and houses in the The explosion occurred ten minutes after the meeting had been dismissed, but it is not known whether the explosion was purposely delayed or providentially prevented until after the barracks had been emptied. It is believed that the parties to this plot were concerned in the attempted murder last week of a wealthy couple who have been particularly outspoken in their religious convictions. Notices were left in several public places to-day by unknown parties stating that other deviltry will follow if the meetings are not discontinued. Murder and Suicide. NASHVILLE, TENN., March 31 .- Al. Ben-

living together for over a year at No. 32 Causey street. Neighbors say that all has not been pleasant between them for the past two weeks.

from Cincinnati. She was known in Memphis as Ida Reed. They have been

Columbus, O., March 31.-Governo Foraker this morning appointed the Cincinnati Police Commission as follows Two years, Thomas C. Minor, Democrat Beorge R. Topp, Republican. Four years, Robert J. Morgan, Republican; Milo G. Dodds, Democrat.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A large tobacco factory in St. Louis has that down for lack of coal, throwing 950 men out into idleness. Jerry Smith died near Jeffersonville

Ind., aged 101 years.

The Sunday question has become a political issue at Cleveland, with the Sunday closers apparently on top.

City Infirmary Director Neufarth, of Cincinnati, has been found guilty on nine

Near Valparaiso, Ind., Charles Bar-combe, a muskrat hunter, blew into the mussle of his gun, and his head was blown Democrats in the Ohio House are vio-lently opposed to investigation of charges of mismanagement of the public institu-

I the twelve impeachment charges.

tions of the State.

Kentucky school-houses for colored children are represented as "poorly constructed, badly ventilated buildings, generally overcrowded and in a condition not lit for hman beings to live in."

East-bound railroad passenger rates are to be advanced to day. The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio do not enter the pool agreement.

enter the pool agreement.

Near Choteau Station, in the Cherokee
Nation, U. S. Deputy Marshal J. F. Richardson was killed while attempting to arrest Bill Pigeon, a notorious outlaw. County Auditors of Ohio are much ex-ercised about the measure to extend their terms of office, and their hopes have been paralysed by the rumor of a proposition to have the extension filled by appoint-ment by County Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Western whisky pool in Cindfanati yesterday the price was fixed at \$1 10, distilleries to run twenty-sight percent of capacity, paying ten cents per bushel assessment and forty-three cents per bushel for every bushel in excess of twenty-eight percent.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 31.—Mr. HISING WATERS IN KENTUCKY Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy, has in Ohio affairs through his domestic rela-tions with the highest official connection with that clique. The fact is, 'Mr Whitney has from the first refused to have anything to do with Ohio matters. He gets

ver without recommendation to the Post over without recommendation to the Postoffice Department, as he has all other
papers of the sort, and it is asserted at
leadquarters that he has never made any
recommendation, verbally or by letter, in
connection with Ohio matters. Not only
that, but he gets very impatient and emphatic when anything of the sort is mentioned.

Mr. Whitney does not appear to appreciate the Democratic powers that he in

Aff. Whitney does not appear to appreciate the Democratic powers that be in Ohio, and gets red in the face when it is intimated that he is with or of them. This is sad, and this development of the real truth of the situation seems to dispel the idea of tail hold on the Administration through the Cabinet. If Secretary Whitney's wish as to the future location of Ohio were to come true, it would make it exceedingly uncomfortable for the people of the State even with their summer clothing on. lothing on.

Alleged Republican Frauds.
Cincinnati, O., March 31.—The Sun (independent Democrat) will to-morrow publish an article claiming that a glaring raud was perpetrated in the Oc Ratterman, Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, was deprived of 300 votes, and his Republican opponent, William Boettger, was credited with about 300 more than he received.

THROUGH THE STATE. ocidents and Incidents in West Virginia

The United States Court, Judge J. J. ackson presiding, was to have convened t Clarksburg yesterday.

The Salvation Army, which recently moved on Charleston, is meeting with great success there. The Targe rink in which the meetings are held is crowded to overflowing nightly.

The West Union Record, on its fourth

The West Union Record, on its fourth page, delivers a lecture to the newspapers for advertising the Police Gazette, and on another page of the same issue is found an advertisement of that very publication.

George Marks, a fireman on the First Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, while stopping off his train at Martinsburg was knocked down and had his hip dislocated and received other slight wounds.

nett, a formerly traveling salesman for a safe and lock company, of Louisville, but more recently in charge of an agency established here for another safe company, was shot and instantly killed about noon to-day by a woman with whom he had been living. After shooting Bennett, she shot herself and is in a dying condition. Her true name is Laura May Porter, and she came to Memphis some two years ago from Cincinnatt. She was known in Memphis and the lumber will come out of that stream this week. The Poca is also possible, and the lumbermen feel confident that the rise in that river will be sufficient to get out \$30,000 worth of logs.

Thomas McDermott, light-weight champion of Zanesville, and Eddy Boyle, of Philadelphia, have signed articles to light six rounds, Marquis of Queenaberry rules, if or \$50 a side and receipts of the house at the Parkerburg Academy of Music next Thomas McDermott, light-weight champion of Zanesville, and Eddy Boyle, of
Philadelphia, have signed articles to light
six rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules,
for \$50 a side and receipts of the house at
the Parkersburg Academy of Music next
Saturday evening. Boyle is the lightweight who fought a draw with Jimmy
Lavin, light-weight champion of Parkersburg, at Nelsonville, Ohio, on the 221.

For the twenty-four, hours anding yea-

For the twenty-four hours ending yes-For the twenty-four hours ending yes-leading wells at Washington, Pa., was as follows: Smith, 400 barrels; Thayer, 180; in church services, asserting that it was Manifold, 140; Miller & Guffey, 140; Gor-don No.1, 90; Ganiz, 35; Hees, 16. The monthly report of the Washington fields hours, restricted by the next General monthly report of the washington helds shows seventy two rigs up and building and wells drilling. In the county eleven wildcat wells are drilling, all of them far in advance of developments. The report ghows substantial increase in operations

D. H. Leonard, Esq., as attorney for the D. H. Leonard, Esq., as attorney for the plaintiffs, has filed in the clerk's office of the United States Court at Parkersburg, the papers in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company, a corporation of Massachusetts, against the Long Telephone Company, of West Virginia, in which John Blair Hoge, of Martinsburg, and New York, Baltimore and Louisville parties are interested. The plaintiffs sak for an injunction to restrain the defendants an injunction to restrain the defendants from operating their lines in this State.

ADVANCE IN ORE PREIGHTS Which will Increase the Cost of Producing

The freight rates on iron ores have been advanced to \$1 50 per ton. The furnace their attempt to visit Charleroi to counsel owners do not take kindly to the change, with the strikers. They will instead as this increases the cost of making pig publish violent articles against the Belgian metal about 45 cents. The increased rate government. The government of Belgium

Ashtabula and Erie. The advance affects about 900,000 tons of ore.

Some time ago there was an advance of about \$1 per ton on the price of all lake ores, and that was used as an argument against the Morrison tariff bill. Before that time even the prices of English and American iron had approached so near each other that all pig iron men were becoming alarmed. This advance will bring them still nearer together.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

sen variously charged with interference Drive People from the Lowlands to the Hills for Safety-Railroad Bridges Washed Away, and Travel Interrupted-Great

> LOUISVILLE, KY., March 31.-The rain At Williamsburg, Ky., the Cumberland are inundated. Over a hundred families have moved to higher ground for safety. flood of the Big Sandy at and above Catt lettsburg. At Jellico, near the State line, On the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville the houses are all subthrough. No trains on the East Tennes-ses, Virginia & Georgia have arrived at Jellico for thirty-six hours, and it is reported that 400 feet of Mead's tunuel has caved in. Railroad bridges in the South, on the Louisville & Nashville and Cincin-nati Southern are reported washed away.

Electrical Storm in the East. storm of meteorological disturbance, covering most of the present week, culmina a labere to-night. It has been raining most of the time for the past seventy-two hours. To-night the rain is falling faster, accompanied by lightning, a gale is blowing, a thick fog covers the city and an autora borealis is added to this remarkable combination of natural phenomena. The result is that 'telegraphic communication has been almost wholly suspended between New York and the rest of the world. Electrical convulsions have stopped the working of severy wire in the Western Union office, followed by a partial re-establishment of communication and another break.

Flood at Richmond. RICHMOND, VA., March 31.—The James ver is still rising, and merchants along the wharves are removing their goods. The cellars on Main street up to Sixteenth street are filled with water. All the atreams are rising fast.

CONGRESS AND THE BRIDGE. A Distinguished Body to Visit the Kill—The Baltimore & Ohio Bridge.

New York, March 31.—The party of senators and Congressmen who will visit the city this week at the invitation of Mr. Erastus Wiman, to inspect Staten Island's Jackson presiding, was to have convened at Clarksburg yesterday.

The tools are fast in the Clarksburg gas well, but if they can be gotten out the well will be drilled deeper—gas or no gas.

Wellsburgers will to-day vote at a municipal election. The main question is license or no license, and considerable feeling has been worked up over the issue.

Charles Wise a laborerin the Kentucky. Oreek Coal Mines, in Fayette county, was fatally injured by slate falling from the roof. He is married and has two children.

Dr. Boggess, a hungry Democrat; appointed janitor of the Charleston custom house, has resigned because there was more work and less money in the job than he anticipated.

The Salvation Army, which recently moved on Charleston, is meeting with great success there. The larger rink in which the meetings are held is crowded to overflowing nightly.

Erastus Wimau, to inspect Staten Island's terminal advantages, will be a distinguish terminal advantages, will be a distinguish do no. It will number thirty, and will be done. It will number thirty, and will be done. It will number thirty, and will be done it will number thirty, and will be done. It will number thirty, a terminal advantages, will be a distinguish-

of a through Western road on the shore of Staten Island."

'SUFFERING ATKET WEST tomeless People in Need of food-5,000 KEY WEST, FLA., March 31.—It is im-ossible to ascertain the individual losses

spent last night in the streets watching wounds.

Miss Jane LeMoyne, of Washington, Pa, daughter of the late Dr. F. J. Let Moyne, of cremation fame, and a sister of Dr. Frank LeMoyne, of Pittsburgh, left for Europe yesterday, to be gone a year or more. She will be accompained as far as Boston by Misses Annie Harding and Madeline LeMoyne.

The Charleston Star says that a seven-floot rise is expected in the Elk river, and that if the expectations of the river men are realized in this respect, over \$400,000 worth of lumber will come out of that city to last about a week. The village of

Fort Meyers and Punta Rossa have sent \$573 in ald of the sufferers. The Board

Whose Souls Recase to be Scothed by the Dulcet Strains of Music. Pittsburgh, PA., March 31.—The con-

vention of anti-instrumentalists of the United Presbyterian church adjourned to night after adopting a declaration of principles. The paper, which was quite lengthy

further declared that its authoritative ex-clusion from services by the next General Assembly is essential to a settlement of the difficulty, which for years has agitated the church, and that a refusal to comply with the request of this convention would place the protestants under the painful necessity of choosing between obedience to the authority of Ohrist and acquieccence in such refusal.

in such refusal.

Resolutions were also adopted inviting

Belgian Strikers Resume Work,

Baussels, March 31,-At Tournal the masters and men are now engaged in negotiating for a resumption of work. M. Rochefort and Laguerre have abandoned metal arout 40 cents. The increased rate last government. The government of Belgium has just gone into effect and is common to all roads which carry ore to the Wheeling and Pittaburgh districts from Cleveland, Ashtabula and Erie. The advance affects about 500,000 tons of ore.

Some time ago there was an advance of about \$1 per ton on the price of all lake

coming alarmed. This advance will bring them still nearer togesther.

Prominent iron manufacturers say this is nerely the usual spring rate of the rail-ton considerably. The advance in the price of ore during the winter ran the cost of making pig iron up 31 per ton. Now the freight advance tacks on 40 cents more. There is at present a good demand for pig iron, but the trade cannot stand many more advances in the cost of making the value of the control of the control